

Site Highlights

Superfund

Ground Water Extraction and Treatment System

Evor Phillips Leasing Company
Old Bridge Township, Middlesex County

Low Temperature Thermal Treatment of PCB-Contaminated Soil

Industrial Latex
Wallington Borough, Bergen County

Non-Superfund

Underground Storage Tank and Contaminated Soil Removal

A. Kurnel & Sons
Berkeley Township, Ocean County

Building Demolition

Electronic Parts Specialty Corporation
Lumberton Township, Burlington County

Contaminated Soil Excavation

Good Earth Sand & Gravel/Reclamation Material & Route 206 Site
Andover Borough, Sussex County

Water Line Installation

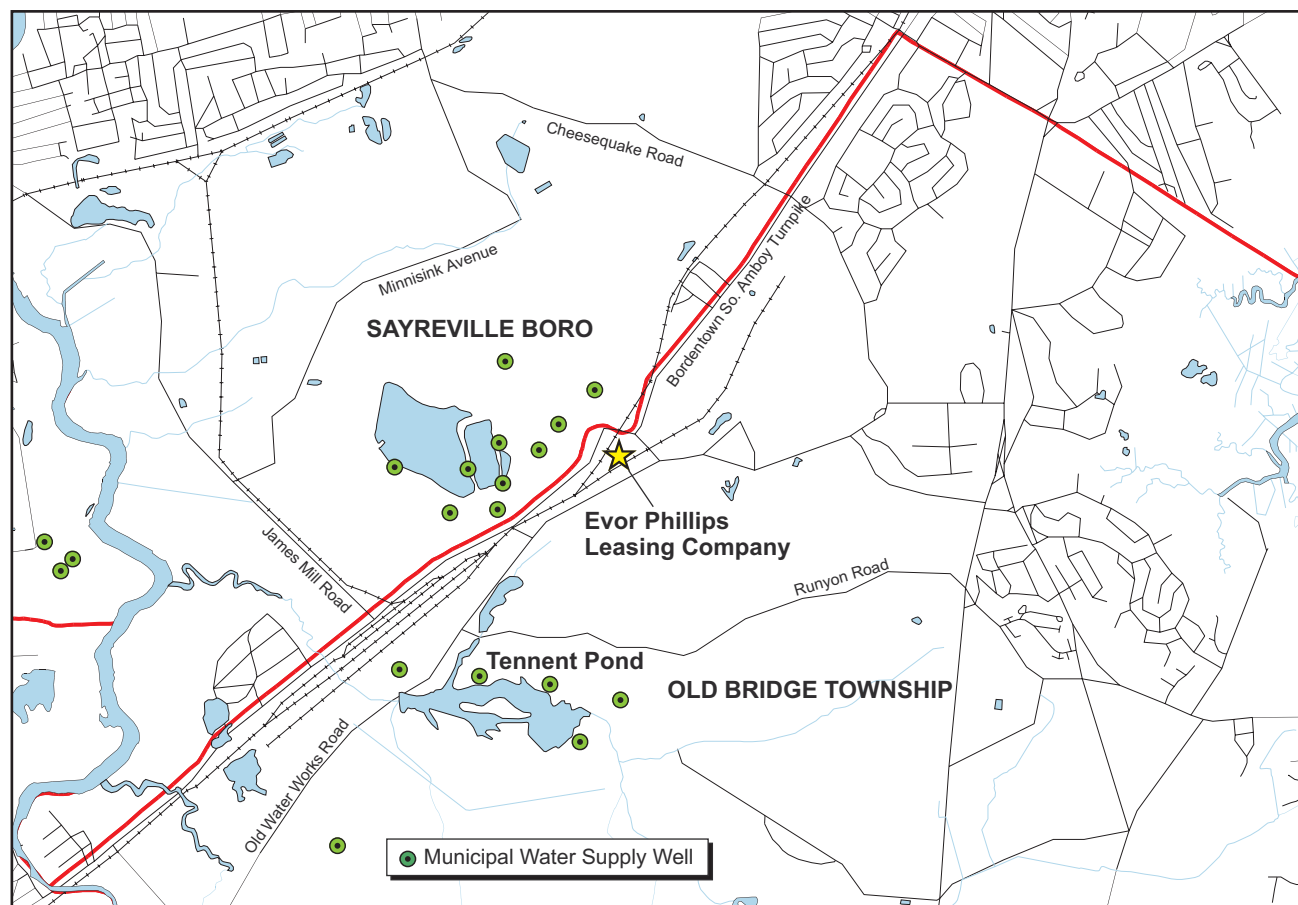
Allendale Road and Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination Sites
Upper Township, Cape May County

Evor Phillips Leasing Company

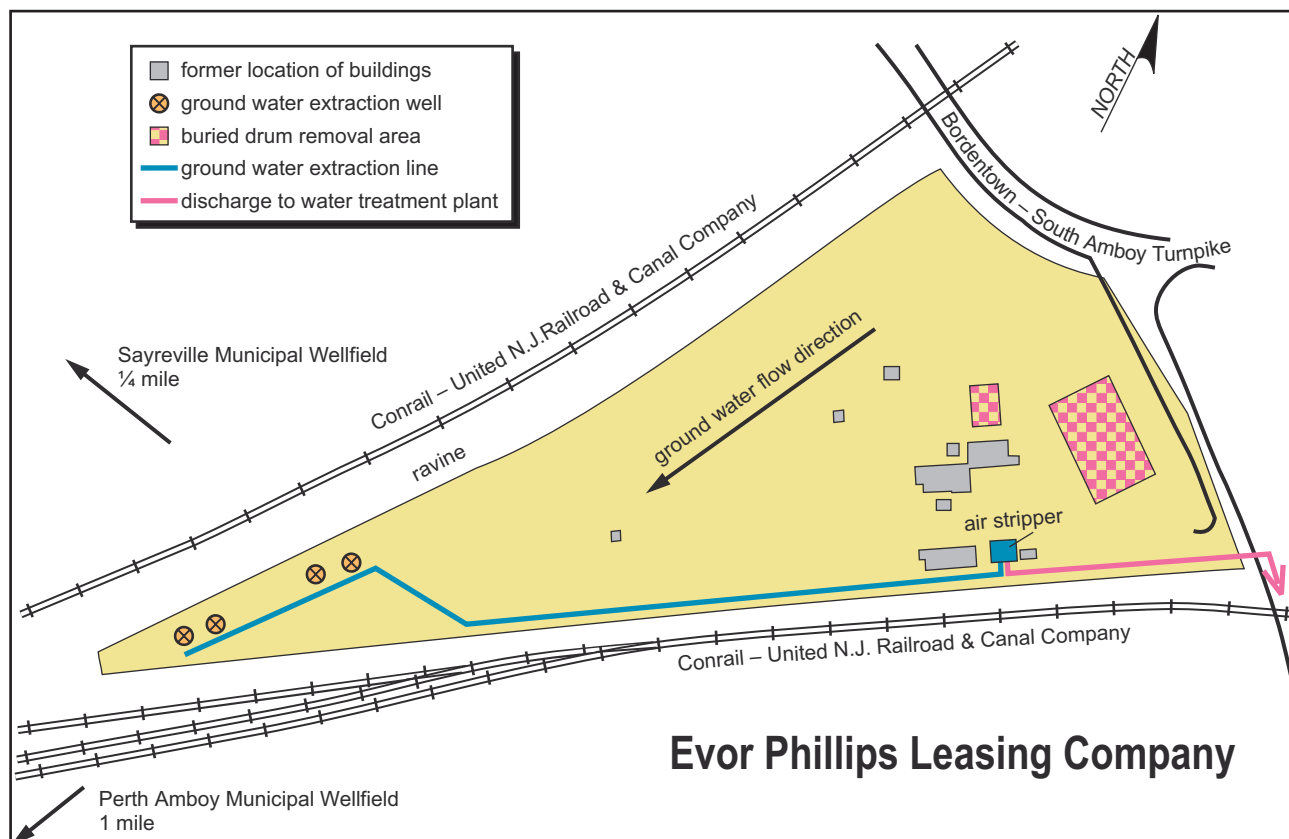
Old Bridge Township, Middlesex County

In January 1999, NJDEP completed construction of an interim ground water treatment system at this former waste treatment and silver reclamation facility. The interim system is intended to prevent ground water contaminated with volatile organic compounds from leaving the site and migrating toward the Sayreville and Perth Amboy municipal supply wells, located $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile and a mile away, respectively. Consisting of four ground water extraction wells and an air stripper

to volatilize the organic contaminants, the interim system is capable of treating 150 gallons of ground water per minute. The treated ground water is discharged to the local sewage treatment plant. NJDEP is currently evaluating long-term remedies to address the contaminated ground water at the site, as well as options to address soil that is contaminated volatile organic compounds and metals. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 170.



Operation and maintenance are performed on the ground water remediation system on a regular basis.



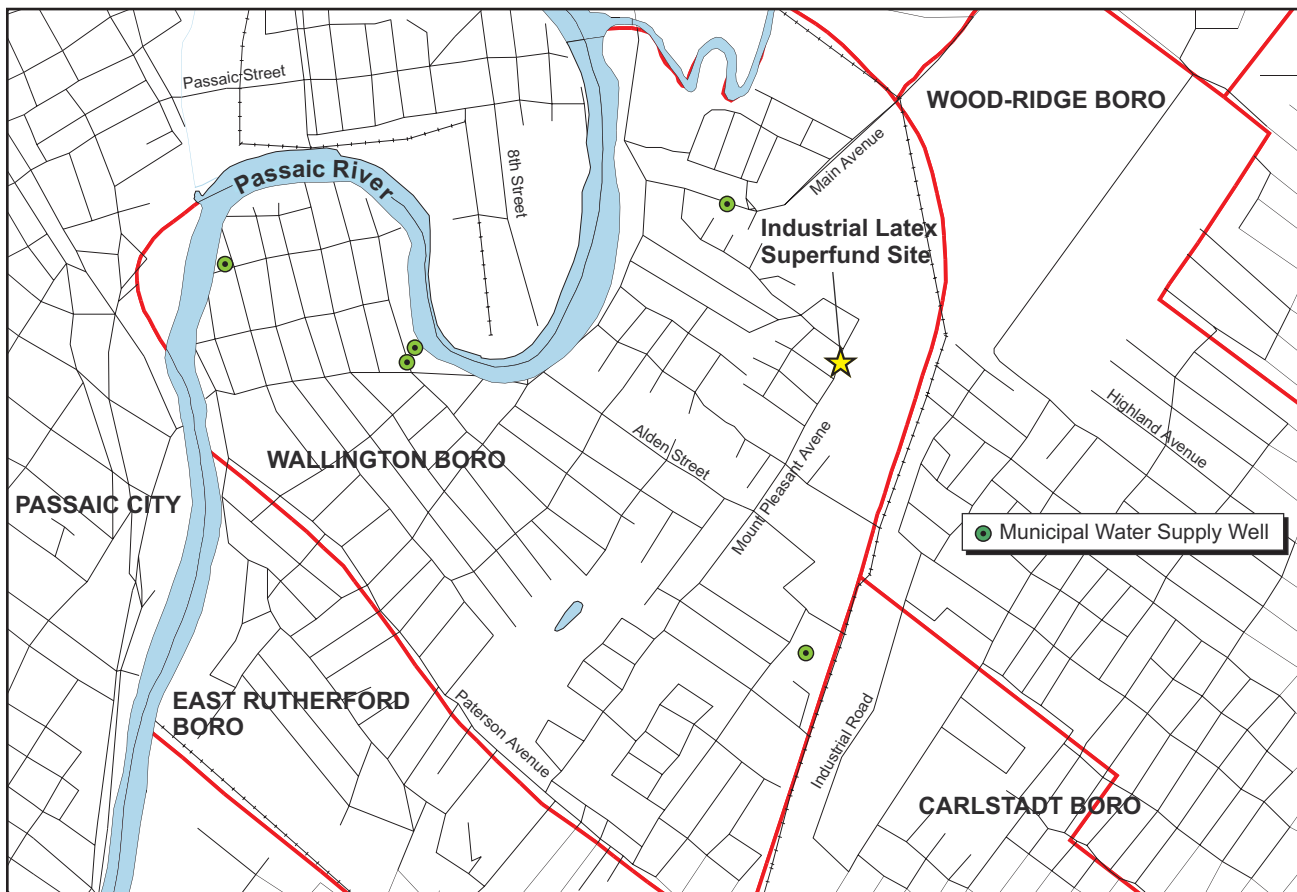
The Evor Phillips Leasing Company site. The interim ground water treatment system is preventing contaminated ground water from migrating off site. A remedial investigation is being conducted to evaluate both surface and subsurface soil contamination across the property.

Industrial Latex

Wallington Borough, Bergen County

In early 1999, USEPA completed construction of a low temperature thermal desorption system at this site, where a chemical adhesives and rubber manufacturing facility once operated. The system was installed to treat on-site soil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and arsenic. Full-scale operation of the soil remedial action began in April 1999. The low temperature thermal desorption system heats the excavated soil to approximately 900 degrees Fahrenheit to remove the contamination. The contaminant residues are

then cooled and condensed and sent to an approved off-site landfill for disposal. The treated soil is tested and backfilled on site. USEPA contracted the U.S. Corp of Army Engineers to perform this work. As of February 2000, approximately 44,000 cubic yards of soil had been remediated and an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of soil remained to be treated. USEPA expects to complete the soil remedial action by the summer of 2000. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 34.





An aerial view of the Industrial Latex Superfund site. The facility's process buildings were demolished and an on-site low temperature thermal desorption system installed to treat soil at the property that is contaminated with PCBs, semi volatile organic compounds and arsenic.



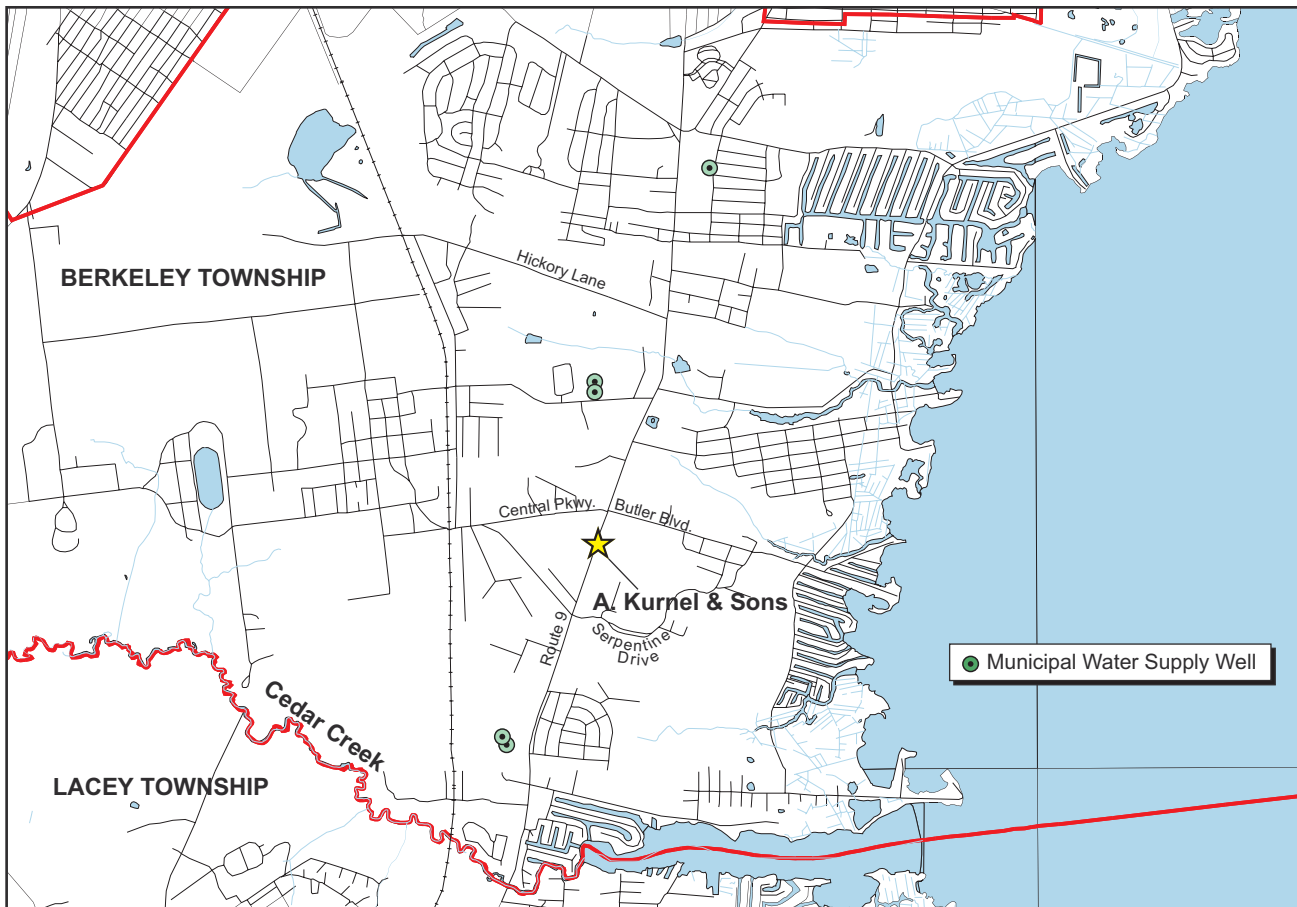
A close-up view of the low temperature thermal desorption unit. Soil excavated from the site is heated to 900°F to remove the contamination. The treated soil, shown piled by the treatment unit, is backfilled on site.

A Kurnel & Sons

Berkeley Township, Ocean County

In April 1999, NJDEP removed five underground gasoline storage tanks and approximately 1,500 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil, 700 tons of oil-contaminated soil and 1,700 gallons of hazardous liquids from this former gas station and auto repair shop. The oil-contaminated soil was excavated from two areas at the site where spillage had occurred and from two septic systems which had received discharges of waste oil.

After the underground gasoline storage tanks and contaminated soil had been removed, NJDEP backfilled the excavations with clean soil. NJDEP has identified this site as the source of the ground water contamination that affected 14 private potable wells in the Butler Boulevard area of the township. For further information about this site, please refer to the site description on page 215.





A worker prepares to decontaminate the inside of an underground gasoline storage tank before it is removed.

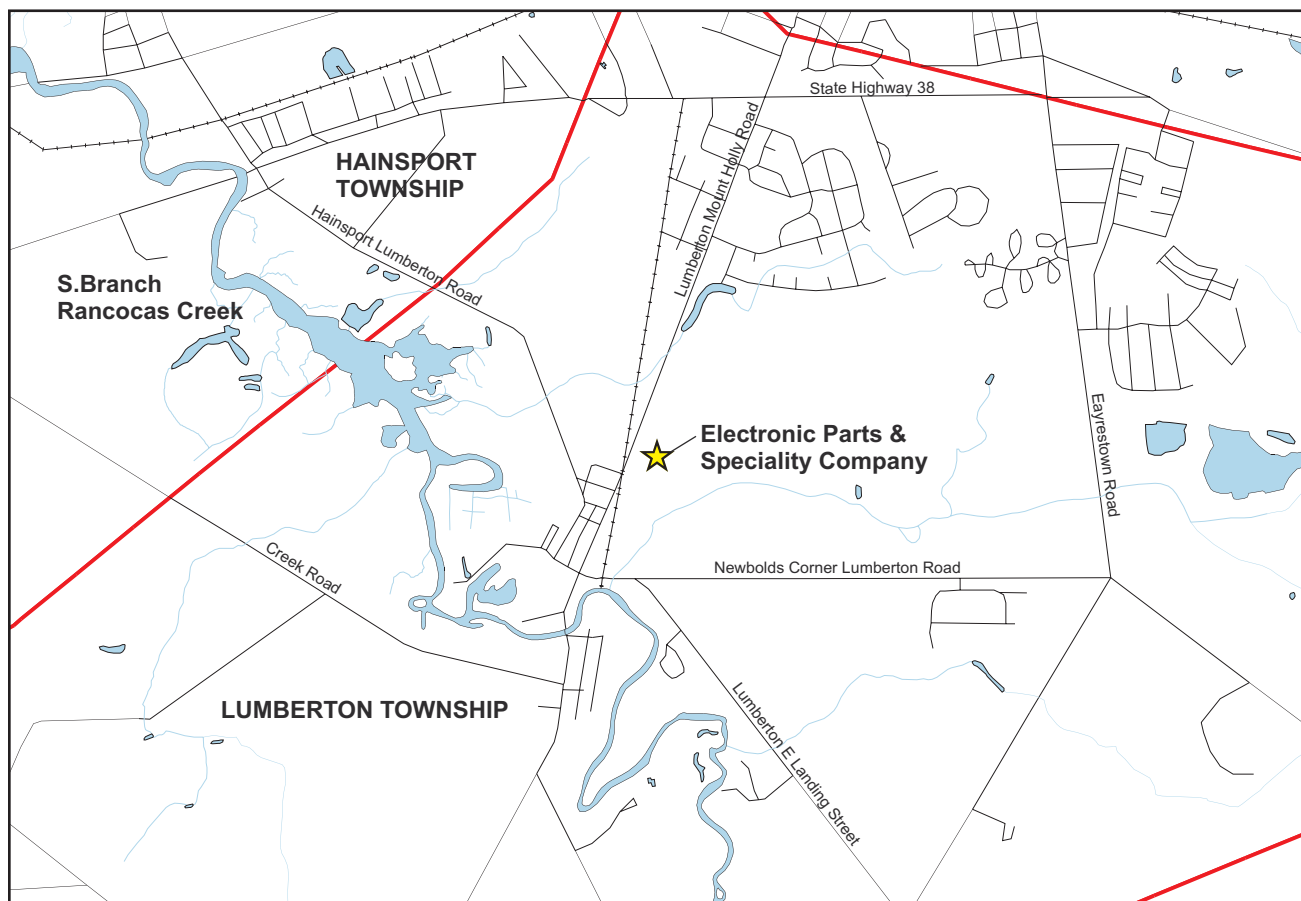


After the underground tanks have been removed, the excavation is backfilled with clean soil.

Electronic Parts Specialty Corporation Lumberton Township, Burlington County

In July 1999, NJDEP demolished and disposed of a process building at this active metals plating business to facilitate the cleanup of this site. A Remedial Investigation completed by NJDEP in 1998 revealed the soils beneath the building and other areas of the property were heavily contaminated with metals and chlorinated volatile organic compounds, particularly the solvent tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or

PCE). The soil contamination presented a potential contact hazard to on-site workers and the residents of an adjacent housing development. NJDEP plans to excavate the top four feet of soil from the location where the building stood, as well as from a former wastewater lagoon and other contaminated areas, in the spring of 2000. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 44.





The building demolition in progress.

Stained soil is visible where the building was located. NJDEP will be testing the soil for contamination.



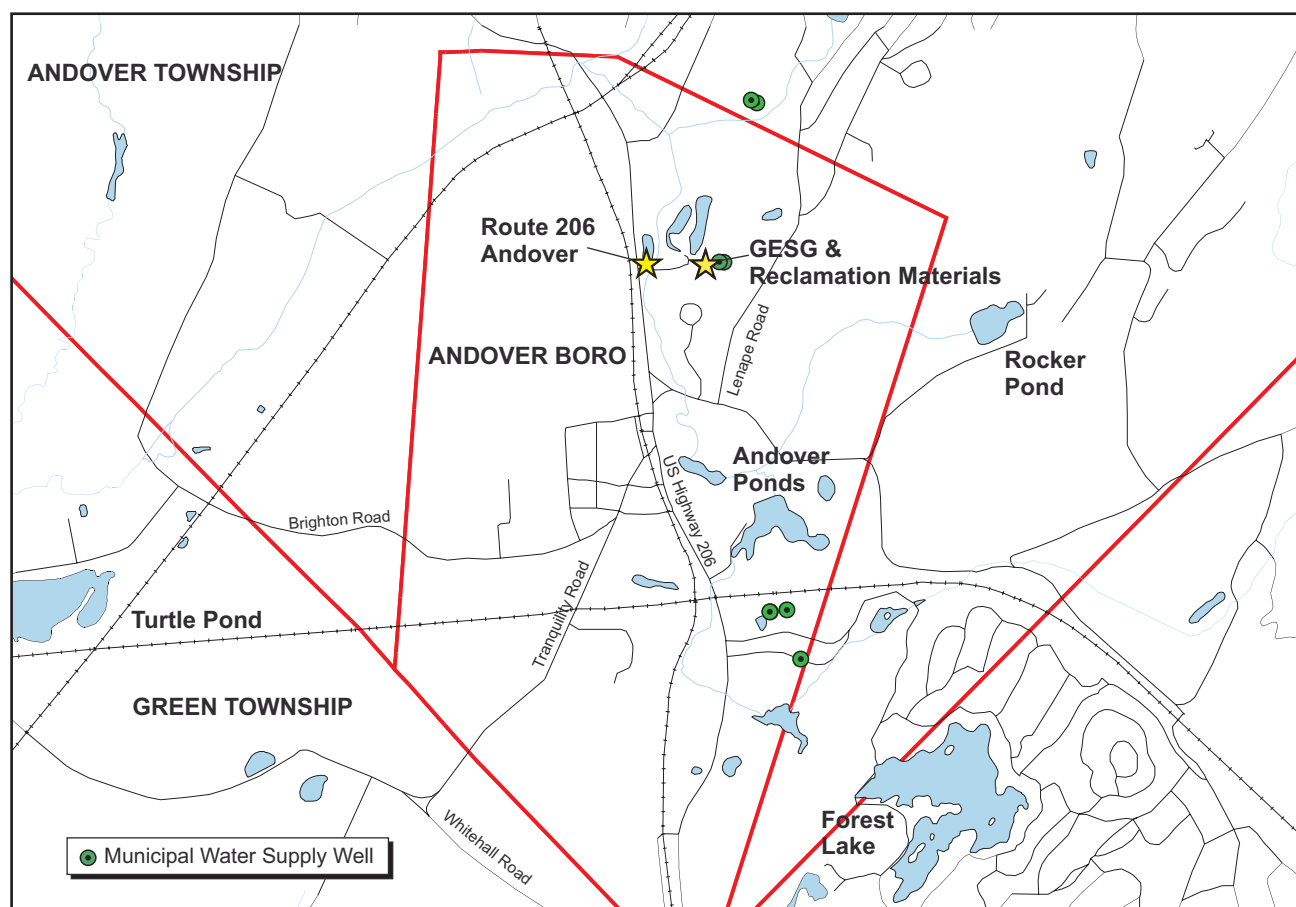
After the demolition was completed, the site was regraded.

Good Earth Sand & Gravel/Reclamation Material & Route 206 Site Andover Borough, Sussex County

In October 1999, NJDEP began removing soil and other materials contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides and metals from the Good Earth Sand & Gravel/Reclamation Materials (GESG) site, a former generator of fill product. The site was allegedly contaminated when construction debris containing hazardous substances was illegally blended with sand and gravel to produce fill material. As part of the remedial action, NJDEP also excavated a portion of nearby vacant lot

beside Route 206 in Andover Borough that had been filled in with contaminated product from GESG in 1992. NJDEP removed a total of 9,000 tons of contaminated soil and fill materials from both sites and then backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil. Removal of the contaminated soil from the GESG site will help protect the water quality at the Andover Borough municipal well field, located several hundred feet away.

For more information about the GESG and Route 206 sites, please see the site descriptions on pages 267 and 271.





Above and right:
Excavations at the Route
206 site.



Contaminated soil is
placed in a truck for off
site disposal.

Allendale Road and Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination Sites

Upper Township, Cape May County

In the fall of 1999, the water line installation project at these two adjoining sites was completed when the last of the homes in the project areas were connected to the new water mains and their private wells sealed. The New Jersey American Water Company, under a third party contract with NJDEP, installed the water lines to supply potable water to approximately 120 residences with wells that were contaminated or

at risk of becoming contaminated from separate plumes of ground water contamination. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells at homes around the perimeters of the water line project areas to monitor ground water quality. NJDEP is also conducting an investigation to determine the sources of the ground water contamination. For more information about these sites, please see the descriptions on pages 75 and 76.

